Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1395.] MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 27, 1797. [VOLUME XI.

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For Charleston and Savannah,

THE SCHOONER,

LYDIA,

Oliver Jenkins, Master,

WILL take freight on moderate terms, and be ready to take in in a few days. Apply to

JOSEPH ANTHONY & Co.

February 23 §6t

For CHARTER,

THE DANISH BRIG

FRIENDSHIP,

Lorentz Matzen, Master,

A strong, new vessel, with a Mediterranean Pass, burthen about 240 tons. For terms apply to

February 19—§ PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co.

For Sligo and Killibegs,

The American Ship NANCY,

Cuthbert Riggs, master.

Will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage apply to

William Bell;

Who has for sale,

4 Trunks Printed Cottons, well assorted
3 Bales Irish Flannels, and 2 boxes Linens
25 Pipes Brandy
Madeira Wine; Indigo. Russia Matts.

Also,

A few barrels Prime IRISH BEEF, PORK, OATMEAL, &c.

November 11, 1796. §tf

For Rotterdam,

THE SHIP

FAME,

Edward Jones, Master,

HAVING the greatest part of her cargo engaged, will sail with all convenient speed. For Freight or Passage, apply to the captain on board, or to

JOSEPH SIMS.

February 22 mw&f tf

For Amsterdam,

The fast sailing cedar and live oak

ship Amiable,

D. C. Tilinghast, Master,

JUST graved and in compleat order, and is now taking in, and intended to sail in all this month, a great part of her cargo being ready to go on board, has good accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to the master, on board, at Bright's wharf, or to

JEREMIAH WARDER,
No. 12 South Third street.

February 15 mw&f2w

For Hamburgh,

The fine fast-sailing ship

FAVORITE,

John Thompson, Master,

JUST coppered, and in complete order, and is now loading. A considerable part of her cargo is engaged, has good accommodations for passengers, and intended to sail in the course of this month.—For freight or passage, apply to the Master on board, at Bright's wharf, or to

JEREMIAH WARDER,
No. 12 north Third street.

February 15 mw&f2w

For Sale,

A Quantity of Excellent

Turks-Island SALT,

And a few hogsheads

3d and 4th proof RUM,

Enquire of

Jehu Hollingsworth & Co.

February 17 §

Lisbon Wine.

50 Pipes of Lisbon Wine, landing at Messrs. Summerl & Brown's wharf, between Arch and Race streets, from ship Neptune, Capt. Jeffries, from Lisbon. in Pipes, Hogsheads and Quarter Casks, for sale by

PETER BLIGHT.

February 18. §7t

A Quantity of Brandy,

FIRST & 2d proof,
Gin, of 4th proof, in pipes
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, in Hhds
Old Hock, in cases of 40 dozen each
Glass Tumblers, in pints and half-pints
Window Glass, in boxes, of different sizes
Hazlenuts, in sacks
Whiting, Copperas, White Lead & Spanish Brown } in hhds

For Sale by PETER BLIGHT.

January 4 §

James Brown,

At No. 119 South Second street,

HAS just received per the brig Peggy, capt. Hardy, from Amsterdam, a small invoice of DUTCH GOODS, consisting of

Ticklenburgs
Flaxen linen Oznaburgs
Coffee-Mills, No. 0 to 4
Straw knives
Scythes 10 hands long—and
Glass tumblers assorted

Which he will sell on good terms by the package.

Also on hand,

A few Quarter-casks Malaga WINE, and
500 Gallons Spirits Turpentine.

February 23 §

Mr. Pickering's Letter.

This Day Published,

AND FOR SALE BY THE EDITOR,

Price three eights of a Dollar.

THE Letter of the Secretary of State, to Mr. Pinckney, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, to the French Republic. February 9.

WANTS A PLACE.

A Woman who can be well recommeeded for honesty, sobriety, and good temper. She wishes to engage as chambermaid, or sempstress for low wages on condition she may retain a young child with her. Enquire at No. 58 South Front street. February 16 d

Fresh Garden, Grass and Flower-Seeds, Roots, &c. &c.

This day landing from the ship Eagle, captain Fosdick, from London,

And FOR SALE by

GOLDTHWAIT & MOORE,

Corner of Walnut and Second-streets,

A most capital and extensive Assortment of

GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER-SEEDS, ROOTS, &c. &c.

Among which are,

Five kinds	Asparagus	Three kinds	Cresses
Four	Berecole	Twelve	Onion
Twenty-five	Beans	Thirteen	Radish
Six	Beets	Fifteen	Turnip
Eleven	Brocoli	Fifteen	Peas
Twenty-six	Cabbage	Six	Savoy
Six	Carrot	Four	Parsnip
Three	Cauliflower	Twenty-three	Melon
Five	Celery	Twenty-one	Lettuce
Ten	Cucumber		

Common and lemon Thyme
Curled leaf and sprigged Parsley
Pot Marygold Pot Marjorum
Balm Thyme Mangel Wurtzel
Leek Kail Shallots
Rape Seed Rye Grass Saint Foin Lucerne
Red and white Clover Timothy, &c. &c.

With a curious collection of the most esteemed

FLOWER-SEEDS and ROOTS,

Being the most extensive ever imported into this city. The above are from a capital Seedsman in London, and are warranted fresh and good.

Printed catalogues may be had by applying as above.

Dec. 17 §

Bourdeaux Brandy, in Pipes,

OLD Claret, in casks
Ditto in cases, of an excellent quality
Lisbon Wine in pipes
Fourth proof Holland Gin
New-England Rum in hogsheads and tierces
Raisins in kegs
Best Boston Beef and Pork
Halifax Salmon in barrels
Russia Sail Duck
Ravens Duck
A few Feather Beds
One 11 1-2 inch Cable } 120 fathoms long each
One 9 do. do. }
Spermaceti Candles
Mould and dipt Tallow ditto
A few barrels Tanners Oil, and

A small invoice of INDIA GOODS,

For Sale by

JOSEPH ANTHONY & Co

ALSO,

Just received from Marseilles, a small invoice of Silks, Silk Stockings, an assortment of Perfumery, and a few cases of the best Olive Oil.

February 15 §10t

For Sale,

A TRACT OF LAND,

CONTAINING 320 acres, in Harford county, 5 miles distant from Belle-Air, 27 from Baltimore: the improvements are, a two-story brick dwelling-house, finished in a genteel manner, with stone kitchen and cellar; a barn, and other convenient out buildings; a GRIST-MILL, lately built, in a good stand for country or merchant work; apple-orchard and other fruit-trees; 30 acres of prime timothy meadow; and nearly as much more may be made from the conveniency of watering; 80 acres of woodland, well timbered. The fields are well laid off, and under good fence: the situation is very pleasant and healthy. The whole of this property may be had for 2500l. Two thirds in hand, and the remainder in easy payments, 2250l. would be taken, all cash. Possession might be had in 60 days after contract, and an indisputable title given by ROBERT BRYARLY.

February 20 §6¶

Mahogany and Logwood.

A Cargo for Sale on board of the ship Sally, captain Gelston, just arrived from Honduras.

Apply to

PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co.

February 9 §

NOTICE.

THE Sales of LANDS of the United States, in the North-Western Territory, heretofore advertised in the several public papers, will commence this evening, at the City Tavern——to be continued from day to day, 'till the tenth of MARCH next, if not sooner sold.

January 4 §

JUST ARRIVED,

By the Danish ship Friendship, captain Matzen, from Oporto,

Red Port Wine,

In Pipes, Hogsheads and Quarter-Casks,

150 Boxes of Lemons,

For Sale by

Philips, Cramond & Co.

February 9 §

Notice.

THE ELEPHANT will leave town positively early in March.

Admittance—one quarter of a dollar.

Children—half price.

N. B. An ELEPHANT TOOTH weighing 54 pounds to be sold. Enquire at the place where the Elephant is kept.

Feb. 20. d

Wanted,

A NURSE, to attend a sick Lady, a few miles from this city:—a person well recommended, will be immediately employed, and liberally rewarded. For information enquire of the Editor of this Paper.

February 24 §3t

Brokers Office, and COMMISSION STORE.

No. 63 South Third street, opposite the national new Bank.

SAMUEL M FRAUNCES and JOHN VAN REED, have entered into co-partnership, under the firm of FRAUNCES & VAN REED, in the business of Brokers, Conveyancers and Commission merchants. They buy and sell on commission every species of stock, notes of hand, bills of exchange, houses and lands, &c.

MONEY procured on deposits, &c. &c. all kinds of writings in the conveyancing line, done with neatness and dispatch; accounts adjusted, and books settled, in the most correct manner. Constant attendance will be given. They solicit a share of the public favor; they are determined to endeavour to deserve it.

N. B. The utmost secrecy observed.

SAMUEL M. FRAUNCES,
JOHN VAN REED.

Philad. August 27, 1796. m&wtf

A House and Lot.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and Lot, in a good neighbourhood, and pleasant situation; it is the second House east of 5th street, of that handsome row of new buildings, now near finishing, situate on Arch, between Fourth and Fifth streets; and is about twenty feet front and forty-two feet deep: the Lot is about eighty feet deep, more or less; and above the height of the first story has a pleasant opening to the South, of perhaps three hundred feet more. Possession may be had about the 1st of April or May next.

Terms are, three thousand dollars to be paid on receiving the title, and the residue if desired may remain for seven years on security and interest—or *VACANT LOTS* situate on Arch street, any where between Front and Twelfth streets, will be taken in payment, either in part or for the whole amount of the purchase; according to their value at liberal rates.

For further particulars, please to apply at the Counting House of the Subscriber, Arch-street, No. 146, any morning, from 7 to 8 o'clock.

WILLIAM SANSOM.

February 21 §tM4

Pennsylvania Population Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, to such Share-holders as as have not paid their assessments on their shares—to pay the same immediately to the Secretary of the Company, at the Company's Office, No. 53 north Fourth-street, Philadelphia. They are further informed, that in default of paying the same within thirty days from the 4th of February, instant, the several forfeitures will be strictly exacted, in conformity to the 21st article of association.

By order of the Board,

SOL. MARACHE, Secretary.

Feb 2. d— §20

Important Public Document.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

And for Sale

At the Office of the Editor of the Gazette of the United States,

No 119 Chesnut-Street,

[PRICE ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS]

A FEW COPIES OF THE

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES

OF THE UNITED STATES,

For the Year 1795.—

Being the LATEST Period to which an account can be be made up. February 22 §

This day is published,

By William Cobbet, in three large octavo volumes,

A Defence of the Constitutions of Government of the United States of America,

Against the attack of M. Turgot, in his letter to Dr. Price, dated the twenty second day of March, 1778,

By JOHN ADAMS, LL. D.

President of the United States.

Embellished with a striking Likeness of the author, elegantly engraved by *Smither*—from an original portrait by *Copley*. February 23—§3w

Red Clover Seed.

Fresh red Clover Seed of the best quality, in bags of 5 bushels each
Madeira wine in pipes, fit for immediate use
Teneriffe wine in pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks
Ditto do. of first quality, for the use of private families
Coffee in hogsheads
Jamaica spirits
Connecticut soap in small boxes
Window glass and Spanish segars, and
Two trunks of best patent, plain and ribbed silk and cotton hosiery, for sale by

JOHN CRAIG.

February 1, wfs&mtf

FOR SALE, BY

Philip Nicklin & Co.

IMPERIAL and Hyson } *TEAS*
17 Tubs Quicksilver
2 Chests Bandanno Handkerchiefs
A few chests Manchester Goods, well assorted in Corduroys, Thicksets, Ginghams, Muslinets, Dimities, &c.
3 Trunks black Sewing Silk
180 Crates Queen's Ware, well assorted
10 Tons Sheet Lead
Nails assorted flat and sharp points
London Particular } Madeira wine in pipes and hogsheads
India Market }
40 Pipes and 10 Hogsheads Teneriffe Wine
10 Hogsheads choice Port Wine
7 Tierces Snake-Root
26 Casks yellow Paint
9 Boxes and 12 Bundles writing Slates
1 Box Ink Stands and Note Presses
14 Bales Sail Canvas assorted, No. 1 to 8

February 11. mw&stf

MRS. *GRATTAN,*

Respectfully informs her friends, and the public in general, that on Tuesday the 10th day of January, she proposes opening, at No. 39, North Sixth-street,

A Linen and Muslin Warehouse.

Book Muslins, from 6/3 to 12/11 per yard
Jaconet ditto, from 8/8 to 9/8 per yard
Striped ditto, from 7/10 to 10/10 per yard
Fine Cossaes
Tambour'd Book Muslins, from 13/9 to 21/ per yard
India Muslin, from 11/3 to 15/ per yard
Sheeting Muslin
Jaconet muslin Handkerchiefs, from 4/3 to 6/ per hdkf.
Book muslin Handkerchiefs from 5/3 to 10/6 per hdkf.
Muslin color'd and border'd Handkerchiefs
Dacca Handkerchiefs
Tambour'd Cravats from 10/8 to 11/11
Pocket Handkerchiefs
Cambric, from 11/3 to 16/3 per yard
Table Cloths
Huckabuck Towelling
Women's Cotton Hose, from 6/8 to 13/ per pair
Dimity from 5/10 to 6/11
Men's Silk Hose
Tambour'd muslin Handkerchiefs from 11/11 to 13/2
Irish linens for Gentlemen's Shirts, from 5/5 to 9/7

And a variety of other articles.

N. B. Orders received for all kinds of ready made Linen, Gentlemen's Shirts, ruffled or plain, Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

Household Linen, &c. &c.
A plain shirt, made and mark'd, 3 1-2 dollars,
A full ruffled ditto, 4 dollars.
A plain shirt, made and mark'd, 5 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 6 dollars.
A plain shirt, made and marked, 5 1-2 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 7 dollars.
A plain shirt, made and mark'd, 6 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 7 1-2.
A plain shirt, made and mark'd, 6 1-2 dollars.
A very fine ruffled ditto 8 dollars.

Linen included.

Washington Canal Lottery, No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorised the underwritten, to raise twenty-six thousand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a Canal through the City of Washington, from the Potomac to the Eastern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. I.

Viz 1 Prize of	20,000 dollars,	20,000
1 ditto	10,000	10,000
7 last drawn Tickets, each }	5,000	35,000
6 ditto	1,000	6,000
10 ditto	400	4,000
20 ditto	100	2,000
55 ditto	50	2,750
5750 ditto	12	69,000
To be raised for the Canal,		26,250
5850 Prizes,		175,000
11650 Blanks, not two to a prize.		
17500 Tickets, at Ten Dollars, -		175,000

☞ The Commissioners have taken the Securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(*Signed*) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, *of* D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, Feb. 11. §

Robert Smith & Co.

No. 58 South Front-street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A Quantity of Long Nankeens,

ALSO,

An assortment of INDIA GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Bandanos
Pullicates
Black and colored Persians
Gurrahs
Punjams
Baftaes,
Cossaes
Humhums, &c. together with

A general assortment of European Goods

Suitable for the ensuing season.

February 20 mw&f3w

A Black Boy.

TO BE SOLD, the time of a smart, active Black Boy, who has about sixteen years to serve. Enquire at No. 111 Chesnut street. February 23 §

FOR SALE,

About 1,600 acres of Land,

WELL situated, laying on and between Marsh and Beech Creeks, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, in four separate Patents. For terms of sale apply to

Wm. Blackburn,

No. 64, South Second-street.

January 26. mwftf

CAMILLA,

Or A Picture of Youth.

By the authoress of Evelina and Cecilia, to be comprised in five volumes, at half a dollar each, payable on delivery—Printed at New-York, by Mr. John Bull.

CONDITIONS.

I. Handsome, neat type, perfectly new, is employed.

II. A volume, stitched in blue paper, is intended to be published every 2 weeks, till the five are completed; the first and second are come to hand, and the third is hourly expected. Subscriptions are received, and Books may be had of J. ORMROD, No. 41, Chesnut-street.

Mrs. D'Arblay (late Miss Burney) the celebrated authoress of this inimitable work, needs no eulogy to add to the laurels she has already acquired in the literary world. The strength of imagination and elegance of style, displayed in Evelina and Cecilia, will sufficiently recommend to every reader of taste and judgment, the perusal of CAMILLA.

It may not be improper to add, that the Queen of England, after having perused this interesting publication, presented Mrs. D'Arblay with a thousand pounds sterling, as a testimony of her approbation of the work.

January 25 mwf

LANDING,

AT Walnut-street wharf, from on board the ship Peggy, captain Elliott, from Bourdeaux,

VIN DE GRAVE, or White Claret, in Hhds and Qr. Casks
RED CLARET, in Hhds
Ditto in cases of 24 and 30 bottles each
Green and Souchong TEAS, in quarter chests

For sale by

Rundle & Leech,

Nn. 9 Walnut street.

February 6 mwftf

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT I have applied to the Judges of the Supreme Court of this State, to supply the defect in my title to a lot of ground situate on the West side of Fourth-street, containing in breadth 20 feet and in length 56 feet, bounded northward and westward by ground of the subscriber-southward by ground of Edward Shippen, and eastward by Fourth-street; occasioned by the loss of a deed from Timothy Harrington, John Lewis and James Walton, by their attorney Robert Molyneux. All persons concerned are required to appear before the Justices of the said Court at the City Hall in the city of Phiadelphia, on the third Monday in March next, to make their answer to the bill of the subscriber, filed in the office of Edward Burd, Esq. prothonotary of said court. WILLIAM SHIPPEN, JUN.

February 24 §5w

A Young Gentleman,

WHO can come well recommended by a respectable merchant of this city, would be willing to engage either as a CLERK in an accounting house, public office, or wholesale store. A line addressed to A. B. and left with the Printer of this Paper, will be duly attended to.

February 23 §5t

THE WARNING No. IV.

THE emiſſaries of France, when driven from every other expedient for extenuating her depredations, have a laſt refuge in the example of Great-Britain. The treatment which we now receive from France (ſay they) is not worſe than that which we have received from Great-Britain If this apology were founded in fact, it would ſtill be a miſerable ſubterfuge. For what excuſe is it to France, or what conſolation to us, that ſhe, our boaſted friend and beneſactreſs, treats us only not worſe than a power which is ſtigmatiſed as an envious rival and an implacable foe?

The conduct of Great Britain, appealed to in juſtification of France, was admitted by all to be inexcuſable. The Gallic faction thought it ſo extreme as to call for immediate repriſals. The real Patriots differed from them only in thinking, that an armed negociation, to end in repriſals, if unattended with ſucceſs, was preferable to immediate hoſtility. How dare the men, who at that period were the clamorous champions of our national dignity, how dare they (I aſk) now to ſtand forth the preachers, not of moderation (for in the propriety of this all unite) but of tame ſubmiſſion,—of a ſervility abject enough to love and cheriſh the hand which deſpoils us, to kiſs the rod which ſtings us with unprovoked laſhes? What logic, what magic, can render innocent or venial in France, that which was ſo criminal and odious in Great Britain?

The pretext (we know) of France is, that we have permitted Great Britain to treat us in the ſame manner, and that ſhe acts on the principle of a juſt retaliation; and her deluded or debauched adherents are mean or proſtitute enough to re-echo the excuſe.

Let us grant, for argument ſake, all that can be pretended on this ſubject, namely, that through want of energy in our adminiſtration, or from the opinion which it entertained of the ſituation of the country, there has been too much patience under the oppreſſions of Great Britain —Is this really a juſtification to France? Is a defect of vigour in the government of one country, or an under eſtimate of its means for repelling injury, a ſufficient cauſe for another government, raviſh in profeſſion of friendſhip, to imitate towards it the aggreſſions which it has ſuffered from an oppreſſor? What in private life would be ſaid of the man, who calling himſelf the friend of another, becauſe the laſt had too paſſively allowed a third, the enemy of both, to wreſt from him a portion of his property, ſhould deduce from this a pretext to ſtrip him of the remainder? Has language epithets too ſevere for ſuch a character? Is not the guilt of unjuſt violence in a caſe like this, aggravated by that of hypocriſy and perfidy?

But this is not our only reply. The truth is (and a truth we may boldly proclaim) that we never did tolerate the aggreſſions of Great Britain; that we have ſteadily reſiſted them, and reſiſted with ſucceſs—In the reſpectable attitude of an armed negociation, ſeconded by the ſelf-denying and very influential meaſure of an Embargo—we ſent to demand a revocation of the orders under which we ſuffered, and retribution for the loſſes which we had ſuſtained. The orders were revoked and the retribution has been ſtipulated and the ſtipulation is in a courſe of honorable and liberal execution —The redreſs of ancient grievances, on the ground of a reciprocity, demanded by every principle of rectitude, has been ſuperadded to that of more recent ones. Our flag at this moment proudly waves on the ramparts which had been ſo long detained from us; and Indian butcheries along the whole extent of our vaſt frontier have been terminated. More than this —the redreſs obtained from Great Britain was a principal cauſe of the happy accommodation of our diſpute with Spain—of the recognition of our right to navigate the Miſſiſippi, and of the eſtabliſhment of a Southern boundary equal to our moſt ſanguine wiſhes*. Theſe are the fruits (and immenſe fruits they are) of a vigorous though temperate reſiſtance to the aggreſſions of Great Britain.

'Tis therefore in every ſenſe falſe, that our Government has *permitted* Great Britain *to do* as France is now *doing*. Except here and there the accidental irregularity of the commander of a particular ſhip, there is not one clear right which the laws of nations entitle us to claim, that is not now reſpected by Great Britain, and to a degree unuſual in the hiſtory of the treatment of neutral nations by great belligerent powers.

It ſollows, that the ſuggeſtion on which France bottoms her ill treatment of us, is a frivolous and a colourleſs pretext. 'Tis to confound all juſt ideas, to conſider a temporary forbearance as a permiſſion or acquieſcence—to pretend to retaliate upon an injured party the injury which it has endured from another, to pretend above all to retaliate that injury after it has paſſed, has ceaſed, and has been redreſſed. We are bound then to conclude, that our real crime in the eye of France is, that we had the temerity to think and to act for ourſelves, and did not plunge headlong into war with Great Britain,—that the principal ſtreams of our commerce, from the natural relations of demand and ſupply, flow through the channels of her commerce---and that the booty which it offers to rapacity, exceeds the organiſed means of protection.

But a country, containing five millions of people, the ſecond in the number of its ſeamen, that prime ſinew of maritime force, with a varied induſtry, and an export of ſixty millions, underſtanding its rights, not deficient in ſpirit to vindicate them, if compelled againſt its will to exert its ſtrength and reſources, will under the guidance of faithful and patriotic counſels, be at no loſs to convince its deſpoilers, that there is as much folly as wickedneſs in ſuch a calculation. This reflection ought at once to conſole and to animate us; though the remembrance of former friendſhip, and a ſpirit of virtuous moderation, will induce us ſtill to wiſh that there may be ſome error in appearances---that the views of France are not as violent and as hoſtile as they ſeem to be---that an amicable explanation may yet diſpel the impending clouds, and brighten the political horizon with a happy reconciliation

AMERICUS.

* *This conſequence was foreſeen and foretold. And the prediction is confirmed by that part of the Declaration of War of Spain againſt Great Britain, which makes it a charge againſt the latter, that in the Treaty with the United States "ſhe had no reſpect or conſideration for the known rights of Spain;" and in the ſudden diſappearance, after that Treaty, of the obſtacles which had ſo long impeded our negociations with Spain.*

☞ The Stockholders

OF the Pennſylvania Population Company are requeſted to meet at the Company's Office, No. 53 north Fourth ſtreet, on Saturday, the 4th of March next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration the proceedings of the company and of making further aſſeſſments on the ſhares agreeably to the 20th article of the Conſtitution. By order of the Board,

SOL. MARACHE, Sec.

Feb. 27 6M4

Juſt Publiſhed,

AND TO BE SOLD BY THE BOOKSELLERS,

THE SPEECH

Of JOSEPH H. FLEMING, of Philadelphia,

In the LYCEUM, or ſociety for free debate, at Mr. Poor's ſchool-houſe, on Wedneſday evening, February 8, on the Queſtion "Whether a Repreſentative in a free government, is bound to act by the will of his conſtituents, legally had, or by his own judgment Feb. 27 mwf3t

Head of Cheſter, Queen Anne's County,

(Maryland) February 17, 1797.

THIS Day, the Partnerſhip of ANDREW M'CASKEY and Company having diſſolved by mutual conſent, thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid Firm, are deſired to call on ſaid M'Caſkey for ſettlement, who is appointed to ſettle ſaid concern. Feb. 22—wf&m3t

WANTED,

Pennſylvania Bank Shares,

For which *Caſh*, or *approved Notes at 60 days*, will be given, at the option of the Seller.

February 20—6 Apply at this office.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, January 20.

[CONTINUED.]

Mr. Coit allowed that nothing was more clear than that the manner in which the ſouthern ſtates paid their apportionment of the propoſed burthen, could make no difference to the northern and eaſtern ſtates; but the gentleman from Pennſylvania (Mr. Gallatin) allowed there was ſome weight in the objections with reſpect to the aſſeſſment and collection of the tax.

If he underſtood that gentleman, he ſaid that the making an enumeration of ſlaves would make no difference in the expenſe. He did not know how this could be. If two objects were to do, viz. to value and aſſeſs the land, and to enumerate and value the ſlaves, it was new doctrine to him, if theſe two things would not coſt more than if only one had been done; or, if this buſineſs would be done for nothing, it would be one of the firſt things the United States had had done upon theſe terms.

Upon the collection there would alſo be an additional expenſe, and a probability of loſs; the more detail there was in the buſineſs, the greater the liability to error and loſs to the United States; and in proportion to this loſs, would theſe ſtates pay leſs than others.

Mr. Hartley ſaid he ſhould at preſent vote for the propoſition; but ſhould feel himſelf at liberty to vote differently on the bill, if he did not approve it. Difficulties aroſe in his mind as to the propriety of taxing perſonal property in one ſtate and not in another, by which means a bounty ſeemed to be given on land in the ſouthern ſtates to the amount of the difference of the taxes between the land in thoſe ſtates and that in other ſtates, upon which purchaſers would naturally calculate. This difficulty might probably be removed from his mind; and, therefore, in order to give the whole buſineſs a fair chance, he ſhould wiſh the reſolution to go back to the committee of Ways and Means to bring in a bill.

Mr. Page did ſuppoſe that gentlemen coming from ſtates which were in the habit of collecting direct taxes, would have endeavoured to accommodate the buſineſs to the ſituation and circumſtances of different ſtates, ſo as to make the ſyſtem the moſt convenient to each. He did ſuppoſe, that whenever it ſhould have been determined to enter upon direct taxation, that ſums would have been apportioned to each ſtate, and that they would have been left to themſelves to have raiſed the money in the way which they thought moſt convenient. Inſuperable objections, however, it ſeemed had been found againſt this ſyſtem, as appeared from the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury; but it was unreaſonable that the northern ſtates ſhould complain that the ſouthern ſtates would pay the tax with greater facility than them. They might, he ſaid as well complain againſt the richneſs of their ſoil, or the warmneſs of their climate.

With reſpect to the tax falling lighter on them than on other ſtates, thoſe who held ſlaves would find it lighter, but thoſe who had none, would not. But he thought it extraordinary, that whilſt they were upbraided with holding a ſpecies of property peculiar to their country, they ſhould alſo be upbraided with wiſhing to pay a duty upon that property.

Mr. P. ſaid he did not ſee what difference it could make to other ſtates, that they raiſed a part of the tax required of them from ſlaves. The ſecretary of the treaſury had recommended this mode, the committee of ways and means, had reported accordingly, and they were ready to pay a tax for their ſlaves, in addition to the expence they were at for them already; for it ſhould be recollected that perſons holding ſlaves, contribute largely to the duties collected from impoſts, by the purchaſe of flannels and cloth, rum molaſſes &c. neceſſary for their food and clothing.

If a perſon living in a ſtate where ſlavery did not exiſt, paid ſomething more for his land, the difference was certainly not equal to the ſatisfaction he muſt enjoy, in reflecting that his ſtate was free from that evil. His land, on that account, would be worth three times as much, as land of the ſame quality in the Southern States. Why, then, do gentlemen complain? The Southern States themſelves might have objected to this tax; they might have doubted the conſtitutionality of it; indeed he did doubt it, but he had agreed to it; and he believed there was no better way of making the tax go down in thoſe ſtates, than by the preſent meaſure.

For his own part, Mr. P. ſaid, he wiſhed he lived where there was no ſlavery; and if he could find a climate he liked as well, he would change his ſituations on that account.

Mr. Brent ſaid it was a very extraordinary thing that gentlemen who repreſented ſtates where there were no ſlaves ſhould oppoſe a tax on that ſpecies of property, and that the Southern ſtates where ſlavery exiſted, ſhould be advocating that tax.

By the report of the ſecretary of the treaſury, there appeared a deficiency of revenue, and in order to ſupply that deficiency, they had determined to have recourſe to direct taxes; and, after the amount which each ſtate ought to furniſh, had been aſcertained, he thought it ſhould have been left to the different ſtates to have raiſed the money from ſuch funds as they judged beſt, provided they had been ſecure. This, he thought, would only have been liberal and proper. It had, however, been determined otherwiſe; but, from a knowledge that by introducing land and ſlaves together, as objects of taxation, the tax would be more equally levied in the ſouthern ſtates, that plan had been adopted. And ſurely, he ſaid, it could have given no ſatisfaction to any other ſtate, that by laying a tax on land only, it ſhould have operated in a very oppreſſive manner in ſome parts of the ſouthern ſtates, and ſcarcely have been felt at all in other parts of thoſe ſtates; and yet this ſhould appear to be the opinion of the gentleman from New-Hampſhire; for he had ſaid, if this law paſſed, a perſon poſſeſſing landed property in New-Hampſhire of the value of 1000l. would pay more than a land holder to that amount in the ſouthern ſtates. And was this, he aſked, a ſubject of regret? If the ſtate of Virginia paid the amount required of her in a manner which bore moſt equally upon the whole of her citizens, ought that to diſpleaſe the citizens of other ſtates? He thought not. He was of opinion that it would be a deſirable thing that the tax ſhould be found to fall equally on the citizens of every ſtate.

Another objection produced by the gentleman from Connecticut, (Mr. Goodrich) was that a tax on this ſpecies of property would not be ſo ſecure as a tax on land If that gentleman had been acquainted with the Southern States, he would have known that Slaves ſo med the moſt certain fund of thoſe ſtates; for whilſt their wild and extenſive waſte lands would not command any price, ſlaves were always ready ſale. Hence it aroſe that the States were not able to raiſe a tax on land, whilſt a tax on ſlaves had never failed to be productive.

With reſpect to the inconvenience or expence attending a tax on ſlaves, in Virginia, he ſaid no expence would be neceſſary; becauſe it was the cuſtom of that State to take annually a liſt of their ſlaves; which was regularly recorded in the archives of the ſtate. If gentlemen were, therefore, ſo economical that they would not expend a few of the public pence to get a liſt of this property, let them recur to the document he had mentioned, which might be done without expence.

To thoſe who know the ſituation of the Southern States, the remarks made by the gentleman from Pennſylvania (Mr. Gallatin) muſt have been irreſiſtably impreſſive. Almoſt the whole of the lower part of the country poſſeſſed property of this kind, whilſt the upper parts had ſcarcely any. If a tax was therefore, impoſed upon land only, the upper part of the country would be extremely aggrieved, and would murmur, and they would murmur with juſtice.

Gentlemen from the Eaſtern States called upon the Repreſentatives of the Southern States to point out a mode by which they might come at the perſonal property of their ſtates. But, he would aſk them, if, independent of land with its improvements, they poſſeſſed any other ſpecies of property which could not be eluded? He believed they could not point it out; why then, call upon gentlemen from the Southern States to do, what they, who certainly knew beſt their own reſources, were unable to do.

The Gentlemen from the Southern States, he ſaid, had diſcovered thoſe objects which they tho't beſt able to bear the burthen; and if the repreſentatives of the other ſtates were not ſatisfied with the tax on land, let them come forward and ſay what other property they have equally ſecure, upon which a tax may be laid.

It was a phenomenon, he would again ſay, that the Repreſentatives of ſtates where ſlaves exiſted ſhould be contending for a tax upon ſlaves, and that Members from ſtates where ſlaves were not tolerated, were oppoſing it. He could not help believing that the real object of gentlemen had not been avowed. It was ſomething hidden and unſeen.

Mr. Kittera ſaid that the oppoſers of this part of the Reſolution, were the oppoſers of a direct tax altogether. It was obſerveable that thoſe upon whom the tax would fall did not complain. It was extraordinary that the complaint ſhould come from another quarter. As to the objection of his colleague (Mr. Hartley) that part of the tax being laid on ſlaves in the Southern States, would affect the value of land, he ſaid it would make no difference whether the tax was on land or ſlaves, as it affected land, its operation would be the ſame. It was therefore no ſolid objection againſt the reſolution.

The queſtion was then taken by Yeas and Nays and carried 68 to 23.

The Houſe then went into a committee of the whole on the bill for giving effect to the laws of the United States in the ſtate of Tenneſſee, Mr. Coit in the chair.

A conſiderable debate took place (which however was not of ſufficient importance to be given in detail) on the ſubject of the ſalary of the Diſtrict Judge to be appointed under the act. The bill provides that he ſhall be paid 1000 dollars a year. Mr. Swift moved to amend the bill by ſtriking out 1000, to inſert in its place 800. The motion was ſupported by Meſſrs. Williams, Henderſon, W. Smith, W. Lyman and Kittera, on the ground of 800 dollars being ſufficient to afford a handſome maintenance in that country; that it was equal to the pay of any judge in the union, conſidering the duties he would have, and the cheapneſs of living; that if compared to the ſalaries allowed by that ſtate to its officers, it was a high ſalary, as their diſtrict judges were allowed only 68 dollars a circuit, and their governor only 650 dollars; that if more was allowed it would tend to make their officers diſſatisfied with their pay; that to pay a larger ſum would bring a charge of extravagance upon the government; that the diſtrict judge of Vermont had only 800; and that if 1000 were given to the judge of Tenneſſee, it would not only lead him to expect on augmentation of ſalary (which he had already applied for) but every judge in the union would expect to be advanced. This, it was ſaid, was a ſerious conſideration, ſince a judge's ſalary could not be lowered, and to hold out the idea that they might be increaſed on application, would have the effect to make the judges in ſome degree depend on that Houſe. The preſent want of money alſo cautioned them againſt extravagance.

On the other hand, Meſſrs. A. Jackſon, Holland, Blount, Macon, Buck, Thatcher, and S. Smith, were in favour of the ſalary being 1000 dollars. In order to induce men of abilities to accept of ſuch office, they wiſhed them to be liberally paid; that no judge in the union had a leſs ſum, except the jugde of Vermont, whoſe ſalary they hoped would be increaſed; that though moſt of the neceſſaries of life were tolerably low, yet every article imported was very high in that country, owing to their diſtance from the ſea; that he would have four times a year to travel through the wilderneſs, which was always attended with danger, and which, if a war ſhould at any time take place with the Indians, would be at the riſk of his life; that the ſalaries of the ſtate officers, ought to be no rule in this caſe, ſince the ſtate was poor and they had generally been accepted from patriotic motives; it was added that they had not been in the habit of being guided by the practice of ſtates, who were moſtly too penurious in the pay of their officers; the members of Congreſs, received double the pay of the members of any of the ſtate legiſlatures, and they heard no complaint on that ground.

The queſtion on the amendment was put and carried 39 to 35. The committee then roſe and had leave to ſit again.

Gazette of the United States, AND *Philadelphia Daily Advertiſer.*

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 27.

The Preſident of the United States is to be at the Theatre this evening.

Mr. Fenno's Correſpondent may reſt aſſured that the paragraph which appeared in the Aurora of the 16th, reſpecting a Mr. Buchanan, of Baltimore, and other circumſtances, was not warranted by the real ſtate of the facts. The whole of the report originated from the diſtinction which the French took in this caſe between a *native* American and a gentleman of the ſame name who is *not* a native American. D B.

February the 22d. being the anniverſary of the birth of our worthy Preſident, George Waſhington; a number of gentlemen aſſembled at Mr. Geo. Weed's to celebrate the auſpicious æra, which gave a preſerver and father to their country.—An elegant entertainment was prepared for the occaſion, after which the following toaſts were drank:

1. The day, and all who honor it.

2. George Waſhington: May he enjoy in his retirement that happineſs which he ſo eminently merits; and when we forget him, may our friends forget us.

3. John Adams, Preſident elect: May he, by the imitation of his illuſtrious predeceſſor, gain, and preſerve, as he did, the confidence and affection of the people.

4. Thomas Jefferſon: May his conduct in office be as irreproachable as that of his predeceſſor.

5. La Fayette: May he ſoon be releaſed from his ignominious captivity, and reſtored to the enjoyment of happineſs in the land, the liberty of which he ſo eminently contributed to eſtabliſh.

6. The conſtitution of the United States: May it never fall a victim to political quackery.

7. The ſtandard of liberty: May it be preſerved inviolate from the hands of anarchy or deſpotiſm.

8. Independence: May the man who would barter the independence of his country, be rewarded with *ſolitary confinement*, in an oven ſeven times heated.

9. May the crimes, cruelties and perfidies of jacobiniſm, be a warning to the inhabitants of every country, to ſtrangle that venomous monſter in its birth.

10. *Pain* to our *ſham* friends, *Champaigne* to our real ones; and *Tom Paine* to the devil.

11. Confuſion to thoſe *patriots*, who love any other country better than their own.

12. May none of us ever have occaſion to be aſhamed of our country, or our country of us.

13. *Money and Wine* to good hearts, and *Antimonial Wine* to traitors.

Lateſt FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The following Intelligence is tranſlated from Leyden Gazettes to the 16th December, incluſive—brought by the Pomona, King, from Amſterdam.

The lateſt advices from London are to the 16th; of courſe the Continental intelligence we this day publiſh, is the lateſt by ſome days. The letter from Trent contains information of the movements of the Auſtrians ſubſequent to the retreat of Davidovich, Nov. 27.

LEYDEN, December 16.

LATEST FROM ITALY.

Extract of a Letter from Trent, of the 24th November.

"It was after having advanced, in conſequence of the ſucceſs at Rivoli, and eſtabliſhing his head-quarters near Caſtelnovo, in the expectation of being able to effect without loſs of time his junction with general Alvinzy, that Lieutenant Field Marſhal Davidovich was informed that the latter (Alvinzy) after having had the worſt of it at the end of a combat of three ſucceſſive days, had judged it neceſſary to fall back towards Montebello As, by this movement, the paſſes which lead from the Veroneſe to Tirol, were laid open, a French corps iſſued on the 21ſt of this month from the mountains in the neighbourhood of Peri, threatening to turn the flank and hold in check the forces of general Davidovich, which were then beyond Campana. In conſequence, this general thought fit to make a retrograde movement and after ſending off the artillery and reſerve of military ſtores, he cauſed his troops immediately to retreat. The battalions D'Ehrbach and Latterman which protected the retreat, have ſuffered a good deal from the fire which the French kept up from the heights. The bridge which had been eſtabliſhed before Dolce was abandoned, and yeſterday morning the French ſet fire to it---but they have not remained in the poſition they were taking. Before daylight yeſterday they quitted all their poſitions, as well at Peri as at Oſſenigo and St. Andre, and alſo thoſe of Foſſo, St Anne, Breonio, &c The troops which had occupied them fell back on the ſide towards Verona. This ſudden retreat is attributed to a new movement that general Alvinzy (informed of the advantage obtained by the forces under Davidovich) has again made in advance with his army—a movement which put the enemy's corps in danger of being cut off. It is moreover at preſent believed to be aſcertained that the French troops which had advanced by the mountains on on the ſide of Peri, to take our forces in flank, do not exceed three thouſand men. Thus the retreat of general Davidovich, dictated by prudence, has given riſe to other diſpoſitions which announce the march of our forces again towards Peri. The Commander, after having reunited his forces in the environs of Ala, has puſhed forward ſeveral battalions and ſquadrons, which have driven the enemy's detachments from the points where they ſtill made their appearance. He detached at the ſame time a corps of one thouſand men, compoſed in part of rifiemen, to poſt themſelves above Valle Fredda, in order to cut off the French, and to put them if poſſible between two fires. Since yeſterday general Davidovich was to begin his march with the remainder of his force. Indeed we hear this inſtant that he has removed his head-quarters from Ala to Peri, and that our troops puſh forwards on all ſides againſt the French poſted behind Rivoli. It is believed that tomorrow they will be attacked, an undertaking which may be expected to ſucceed, provided general Alvinzy on his part ſhould advance towards Verona.

Extract of a Letter from Vicenza, of Nov. 24.

The ſucceſſes obtained in this dreadful war on our frontier, have proved but momentary. General Davidowich, a victor in the affair of Rivoli, the 17th of the month, is obliged quickly to retreat with the loſs of part of his rearguard. The news is received here that in conſequence of this diſadvantageous conflict, which took place on the 21ſt, he was obliged to fall back on the ſide of Ala, on the frontiers of Tyrol

Nevertheleſs, general Alvinzy, being informed of the victory of Rivoli, advanced towards Verona. He proceeded near to Caldiero, when he heard of the retreat of

general Davidovich. Then he in turn fell back to Vicenza, on his way as far in the rear as Baſſano, in order to ſecure his baggage, and to concert freſh operations. In the alternative of theſe fruitleſs efforts to effect the junction of the two Imperial armies, it is uncertain what will be the final event in reſpect to Mantua, the blockade of which was prematurely ſtated to be raiſed, and where Marſhal Wurmſer appears to be in want of ſufficie t force to co-operate effectually with the armies which came to relieve him.

Letter from general Buonaparte to general Clark.

VERONA, *November* 19.

Your Nephew ELLIOT was ſlain in the field of battle at Arcole This young man had become well acquainted with arms: he often marched at the head of the columns: he would have been hereafter a valuable officer He died with glory, facing the enemy, and did not ſuffer one inſtant. Who would not envy ſuch a death? Who is there that contemplating the changes of life, would not claim the privilege of quitting this worthleſs world in ſuch a manner? Who among us has not an hundred times lamented that he had not thus got out of the reach of calumny, of envy, and of all the hateful paſſions which ſeem almoſt excluſively to direct the conduct of mankind?

From *PARIS*, 9th Dec.

One of the moſt important diſcuſſions which has of late engaged the Legiſlative Body, is undoubtedly that relating to the law of the 3d of Brumaire, by which the relations of Emigrants are excluded from all public functions whatſoever. There are two opinions directly oppoſite: one for the ſtrict and unqualified adherence to that law, as indiſpenſably neceſſary to the preſervation of a republican form—the other for its entire abrogation, as being contrary to the conſtitution and to the rights of citizens: the Council of Five Hundred has adopted the medium between the two opinions.

ROME, Nov. 19.

Our fate is not yet decided; and, ſo far as reſpects the *Holy See*, war appears more probable than peace. Citizen *Cacault* having been appointed by the directory at Paris, miniſter plenipotentiary to open new negociations of peace; he wiſhed to preſent himſelf in this character to the pope, who ſent him to the Cardinal *Buſca*, ſecretary of ſtate.

He attended him for this purpoſe, but the conference was ſo ſhort, that we are led to ſuppoſe that the preliminary overtures were not conformable to his views; ſince then all attempts have been ſuſpended. Mean time our court continues with activity its preparations for war. A body of 6,000 infantry, 1,000 cavalry, and 1,000 artillery, will be ready by the firſt of next month.

BASLE, December 1.

For three days paſt the Auſtrians have cannonaded with great vivacity from their batteries on the left of the Iſle of the Rhine, and the French bridge of boats. The 28th Nov. at 4 o'clock P. M. the bridge was ſeparated by a well directed ſhot, in ſuch manner, that the French who occupied the Iſle found their communication with the Fortreſs of Huningue cut off. This circumſtance excited the attention of our magiſtrates—they judged proper to beat the alarm: all the inhabitants took arms, and the troops were ſent to occupy the frontiers. Theſe diſpoſitions have not however, produced any change to this moment; and more happy than the *Venetians*, *Genoeſe*, or other neutrals who have ſeen their territory ſucceſſively invaded or ravaged, we are not leſs expoſed to a continual inquietude.

Yeſterday at 11 o'clock at night the Auſtrians made an attack on the head of the bridge of *Huningue* and *Iſle du Rhin*. The action laſted till 3 o'clock in the morning with the greateſt obſtinacy. The Imperial troops attempted with the greateſt bravery to ſtorm the intrenchments three ſeveral times, but obſtacles innumerable rendered all their efforts ineffectual. Col. *Geſsler* was killed at the commencement of the action. It is expected a new attack will be made this night. The French continue to hold the Iſle, from which they keep up a briſk fire on the Auſtrian batteries. They communicate by a flying bridge with Huningue.

Extract from the National Gazette of France.

BASLE, November 30.

The Auſtrians having damaged the bridge of Huningue ſo as to render it impaſſable, great hopes were entertained by the prince of Furſtemberg—He ſummoned gen. Abatucci to deliver up in the ſpace of a quarter of an hour, the head of the bridge, all the intrenchments, all the batteries, and all the cannon, which were on the right of the Rhine—here is the anſwer which was given.

"Whatever may be the idea you have formed of the critical poſition in which you ſuppoſe I find myſelf, I have the honor to aſſure you that I am ready at any inſtant to convince you of your error.

"This alſo will inform you, that I am as little diſpoſed to accept the ſhameful capitulation you have propoſed."

"The country of Baden continues to be ill-treated by the Auſtrians, the houſe of the Baron de Reizenſtein, has been plundered and deſtroyed by them—this is the ſame Baron de Reizenſtein, who concluded a peace for his prince, and is ſtill at Paris."

December 1.

Yeſterday at 5 o'clock a ſecond Auſtrian flag of truce, propoſed "the ſurrender of the fort of Huningue, or at leaſt its evacuation, on a promiſe that it ſhould be reſtored at the opening of the campaign, in the ſame ſtate in which it was ſurrendered." Gen. Abatucci anſwered, "That to obtain the fort, it was neceſſary to take it"—when the flag had returned with this anſwer, the artillery of both armies commenced a moſt terrible fire, which is ſtill heard.

At ½ paſt 9 in the evening they aſſaulted the firſt fort, which is ſeparated from the other by an arm of the Rhine. All the French garriſon immediately retired into the rear fort. The artillery then ceaſed to play on both ſides, and in its place a fire of muſquetry was ſuſtained which continued an hour after midnight—never was there a more murderous conflict—thoſe of the Auſtrians who were not driven from the fort, periſhed there.

The Auſtrians loſt ten times more than the French. The dead exceed two thouſand. Abatucci received four wounds; two with a ſabre, one bullet, and a ſtroke with a cannon ball in his ſhoulder.

At this inſtant, the cannon are again heard. A courier direct from Vienna paſſed this yeſterday, he is bound to Paris.

Letter from general Buonaparte to the Executive Directory—Verona, 4th Frimaire (24th November.).

"I have informed you, citizen directors, by my laſt letter, that general Vaubois had been obliged to abandon the poſt of Rivoli, and that the enemy had already arrived at Caſtel-Novo.

I improved the route of the enemy at Arcole, by cauſing the diviſion of general Maſſena immediately to repaſs the Adige, who effected a junction, at Villa-Franca, with general Vaubois, and united, they marched to Caſtel-Nova, the 1ſt Frimaire (November 21) whilſt the diviſion of general Angereau aſcended the heights of St. Anne, to cut the valley of Adige to Dolce, and by this means to cut off the retreat of the enemy. General Joubert, commanding the advanced guard of the diviſions of Maſſena, and Vaubois united, attacked the enemy upon the heights of Campara: after a ſlight action, we overtook and ſurrounded a corps of the enemy's rear guard, and made 1200 priſoners, among which is the colonel of the regiment d'Erbach. A body of 3 or 400 men attempting to ſave themſelves were drowned in the Adige. We did not content ourſelves with retaking Rivoli and Corona; we purſued the enemy to Preabano.—Angereau in the mean time had engaged a body of the enemy in the heights of St. Anne, and diſperſed it—he made 300 priſoners, was arrived at Dolce, burnt two equipages of pontoons on Laqueta, and took ſome baggage.

General Wurmſer made a ſally from Mantua yeſterday at 7 o'clock A. M. The cannonade laſted the whole day. General Kilmaine made him return as uſual, with greater ſpeed than he came out, with the loſs of 200 priſoners, an howitzer and two pieces of cannon. Wurmſer commanded this ſally in perſon. "This is the third time (general Kilmaine writes me) that Wurmſer has attempted a ſortie, and always with as little ſucceſs." Wurmſer is ſucceſsful only in the Journals which the enemies of the republic fabricate at Paris.

"BUONAPARTE."

General Buonaparte to citoyenne Muiron.

"Muiron died at my ſide immediately, at the battle of Arcole. You have loſt a huſband who was dear; I have loſt a friend to whom I had long been attached: But the country has loſt more than we, by loſing an officer, equally diſtinguiſhed by his talents, as by his ſingular courage. If I can render any ſervice to you, or your children, I requeſt you to repoſe entire confidence in me.

"BUONAPARTE."

LEYDEN, December 15.

Letters from Hamburgh of the 5th inſtant ſtate, that the mail from Peterſburgh of the 15th Nov. had not arrived Dec. 1, tho' two days after an expreſs from Riga had brought the news that the Empreſs of Ruſſia died on 17th November; but, that ſince then they had received no ulterior advices, either by courier, or expreſs; that the letters from Koniegſberg and Berlin announce that it is true, that after the arrival of an expreſs, this report was generally circulated. This event is conſidered at Berlin as unfavorable to the intereſt of England. The new Emperor of Ruſſia has the character of a philanthropiſt, without diſtinction of nations, which will make him the friend of peace and tranquility, both of his own ſubjects and of other nations.

After the account of the death of the Empreſs had been announced by the Commiſſion of Foreign Affairs, in the ſitting of the National Batavian Aſſembly of the 13th December, it was added "That prince Repnin, who was with his Polith majeſty at Grodno, was recalled; and that the new Emperor had ordered a ſervice, not only for the death of the Empreſs, his mother, but alſo for the deceaſed Emperor, his father.

In the ſame ſitting the marine committee, communicated a Leter from England, relating to the reduction of the Squadron under Admiral Lucas, of the following tenor.

Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.

Fellow Citizens,

"I am ordered by Vice Admiral Lucas, to announce the diſagreeable intelligence of the capture of the Fleet under his orders, on its paſſage to the Cape of Good Hope the 16th Auguſt laſt. After having anchored on the 6th of ſaid month in the Bay of Saldanha, and beginning to water, an Engliſh army preſented itſelf on the coaſt of 4 or 5000 men, on whom the frigate *Bellone* made a continual fire from 11 in the morning till 4 in the afternoon; when there anchored in the opening of the Bay a Squadron of 8 ſail of the line, 6 frigates and ſmaller veſſels—as ſoon as our ſailors ſaw that they were Engliſh, they put the orange cockage in their Hats, cried *Orange au deſſus!* and threatened to maſſacre the Officers, forced the Hatches, pillaged the Wine and Spirits; and made themſelves maſters of all that they ſaw proper to take—they all got drunk, a very ſmall number excepted. Inſtead of remaining at their quarters, they were all abandoned, and would no longer obey the commands of their officers: In conſequence of which, the Vice Admiral has been obliged to capitulate, which he did the 16th, and we ſurrendered ourſelves. The 20th I ſailed in the Engliſh Frigate *la Moſelle*, and arrived here the 2d. of this month with diſpatches to your Addreſs.

I have already written twice to the Admiralty in London, but have not received an anſwer permitting me to depart. At my arrival I hope to give you a report in detail.

Health and Fraternity.

(Signed)

Otto W. Verhrgen Metman, *Lieut. Marine.*

Portſmouth, Nov. 26.

Extract from the official Bulletin from the Head Quarters of the Archduke.

OFFEMBOURG, November 22.

"This morning at 6 o'clock the French made a ſally from their entrenched camp near Kehl, and attacked with the greateſt impetuoſity the village of *Sundheim*, which they carried. They alſo forced ſome of the Auſtrian intrenchments. The reſerves rallied promptly to the points which had been forced, they attacked with their uſual ardor, and compelled the French to retreat to their intrenchments. The engagement was extremely briſk, eſpecially at the retaking the village of Sundheim.

General Moreau commanded this ſortie, the object of which was to deſtroy the works and the lines of contrevallation, and make themſelves maſters of the park of artillery.

They promiſed themſelves thereby to compel the Auſtrians to deſiſt from their ulterior projects on Kehl, and to procure to the French army, tranquil winter quarters. The confidence which exiſted in the advanced poſts for a long time was favourable to the French enterprize. They approached a centinel—the unhappy man accuſtomed to ſee them at the advanced poſts, ſuffered himſelf to be amuſed by their words of confidence. He was poignarded before he had time to leave his poſt, which was ſurprized; they entered one redoubt which they took by this means, from thence they turned the left of the Auſtrian entrenchments. Notwithſtanding this advantage, they found the moſt obſtinate reſiſtance at ſeveral of the points. One redoubt occupied by 65 men of the regiment of Stzaray, after having cut to pieces the greateſt part of the column which attacked it, was not taken, but by the death of all theſe brave Hungarians. The archduke arrived from Offenbourg during the affair, and contributed not a little by his preſence, by the enthuſiaſm, and confidence which his preſence inſpires in the troops, to repulſe the enemy. The Major General, Prince Frederick of Orange, who commands the center of the poſitio a before Kehl, conducted himſelf on this occaſion in the moſt diſtinguiſhed manner.

He arrived at the moment when the corps ſurprized had been compelled to abandon one part of the line. He marched daringly at the head of a company of the regiment of Stzaray. The boldneſs of this troop arreſted the aſſailants. During theſe tranſactions the reſerves arrived, and the enemy was repulſed with conſiderable loſs. This is generally eſtimated from 2 to 3000 men. They carried away 4 pieces of cannon from the Auſtrians and ſpiked ſome others. The archduke, who in action is always where there is moſt danger, had in this affair, 5 or 6 perſons or horſes killed and wounded among a ſmall ſuite, which he had with him. The adjutant of gen. Latour who was of this number was killed by a cannon ball. The Auſtrians the night following contracted the limits of the French by a parellel, which extends to the Chauſſee of Neuſmuhl, and that of Raſtadt. The works which are not more than 1200 paces from the fort of Kehl, have not been in the leaſt interrupted by the ſortie of the French, and the Auſtrians are laboring to compleat them.

ARMY of the RHINE and MOSELLE.

The General in Chief to the Executive Directory.

Head Quarters at Schiliken, 13 Frimaire, December 3.

Citizens Directors,

In the night of the 10th and 11th of this month (29th Nov. to 1ſt Dec.) the enemy attempted to carry by aſſault the tete-du-pont of Huninguen. About 11 o'clock at night, three columns advanced upon the front and the ſalient of the half-moon, precipitated themſelves upon it, forced the gates, and eſcaladed the work which our troops were obliged to abandon; and retreated to a horn work which the enemy forthwith attempted. The general Abatucci, who defended the gate of this work rendered their efforts abortive; and perceiving that the fire which he made from the horn work upon the half moon was not ſufficient to drive the enemy thence, who attempted on the contrary to eſtabliſh himſelf there, that brave general determined upon a ſortie in order to expel them thence; which was executed with a courage above all eulogy.—Our brave ſoldiers charged the enemy with an intrepidity of which there are few examples, and at length ſucceeded in diſlodging them from all the works, which they left covered with the dead. The purſuit would have been ſtill more murderous, had it not been for the wound received by the general Abatucci: it is ſevere; but hopes are entertained that it will not be dangerous. The chief of brigade Vigne has likewiſe been wounded in this bloody affair. We have made one hundred priſoners of the enemy; but their loſs in killed and wounded amount to 18 or 2000 men. His right column has violated the Swiſs territory. Our ambaſſador has made his remonſtrances on this ſubject. The general Ferino, who gives the account of theſe events, paſſes the higheſt eulogiums on the bravery of the troops. The 3d of light infantry, the 89th and the 56th demi-brigade of the line were charged with the defenſe of the tete-du pont of Huninguen, and relieved one another alternately.—Theſe three corps have in a particular manner diſtinguiſhed themſelves during the whole courſe of the campaign. The chief of brigade Caſſagne, the chief of brigade Morel, the captain Foit, of the light artillery, and his company, (who, not being able to fire their pieces, diſcharged their howitzers and rolled them into the ditches filled with enemies) the chief of battalion du Génie, Poltevin, the adjutant Sorbier and aid-de-camp Abatucci, are particularly diſtinguiſhed. Many other officers have alſo given great proofs of bravery. I ſhall let you know of them, when the particulars are communicated to me.

Health and Reſpect,

(Signed) MOREAU.

Extract of a Letter from the Auſtrian Head-Quarters, dated Nov. 28 to Dec. 5.

"Since the affair of the 22d. of this month all was tranquil to the 26th, on the ſide of the Kehl, but in the night of 26th to 27th, the French made a new ſortie in conſiderable force againſt the firſt parellel from the attack on the right of the River, to Kinzig. Notwitiſtanding all their efforts, they were not able to penetrate it, and were readily repulſed by our troops: They left on the place to the number of fifty, killed and wounded—Among the former they found a commander of a Battalion—The number of wounded carried off is probably conſiderable.—The Batteries of the firſt and ſecond parellels, as well as the Artillery placed in all the redoubts to the right and left, commenced this morning, the advance poſts of the enemy have been driven from the village of Kehl.

Dec. 5. The fire of the imperialiſts has already deſtroyed the bridge of Kehl—they have thereby rendered themſelves maſters of ſeveral important works. The 3d, and 4th, of this month the cannonade has been more briſk than for ſeveral preceding days—The Auſtrians puſh their operations with no leſs vigour before *Huningue*.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 2. (in the mornig.)

General Deſaix has repulſed the enemy from the village of Kehl, and has already begun to entrench himſelf there.

LEYDEN, December 14.

Private advices from Manheim of the 6th inſt. announce, that according to a report received there that day, the third parellel had been opened by the Auſtrians before *Kehl*, and that gen. Deſaix had been repulſed in a ſortie which he had made at the head of ſix thouſand men.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA,

ARRIVED.

Brig Diamond, Steinmetz, Cape-Francois 35 days
Experiment, Dolby, New-York 3
Nancy, Tate, St. Bartholomews 23
Amiable, Matilda, Rotterdam, via N. York 4

CLEARED

Ship Old Tom, Heron, Londonderry
South Carolina, Garman, Charleſton
Brig Eagle, Rundle, Leogane
Sally, Venn, Trinidad
Amiable Creole, Stoy, Mole & Port-au Prince
Experiment, Heſs, St. Domingo
Twins, Keeler, Havannah

The Ship Pigou, Dale, from Philadelphia to Canton, was ſpoke on 7th July, in the ſtraits of Sunda, 85 days out, all well.

A ſhip and two ſchooners are below.

POSITIVELY
THE *LAST NIGHT* AT THE
Pantheon & Ricketts' Amphitheatre,
On TUESDAY, February 28, 1797.

MR. RICKETTS takes the liberty of announcing to his friends, as his new Amphitheatre in New-York opens on the 8th of March, that TO-MORROW evening will be the laſt night at the Pantheon; in conſequence of which he has ſelected the moſt approved performances of the ſeaſon, and likewiſe added ſome *new* feats of activity for the firſt time in America.

Mr. RICKETTS will himſelf exhibit many feats of activity—in particular

THE BROAD SWORD,
ſhewing the different guards offenſive and defenſive.
He will throw
A Summerſet over 20 Soldiers with their guns and bayonnets fixed.

Alſo, over ſeven Horſes with Riders on them.

The particulars of the Performances will be expreſſed in the Bills of the day.—Box, one dollar—Pit, half a dollar.

Doors to open at 5, and Performances to commence 1-4 paſt 6 o'clock. February 27.

Juſt Arrived,
In Brig NANCY, ROBERT TATE, Maſter,
A Cargo of SUGAR & COFFEE,
FOR SALE BY,
P. COPPINGER,
No. 221, South Front-Street.
WHO HAS ALSO ON HAND,
Malaba PEPPER in Caſks,
23,000 wt. Surat COTTON,
4,000 lb Iſle of France INDIGO.
February 27. 10t.

New Theatre.

BY PARTICULAR DESIRE.
THIS EVENING, February 27,
WILL be preſented, (for the 4th time) a celebrated NEW COMEDY, (written by the author of *Columbus, The Children in the Wood*, &c.) called

The Way to get Married.

[As performed at Covent-Garden Theatre 39 nights, without intermiſſion, the firſt ſeaſon; and ſince, upwards of 150 nights with unbounded applauſe.]

Tangent,	Mr. Moreton	Ned,	Mr. Bliſſett
Toby Allſpice,	Mr. Harwood	Poſtillion,	Mr. T. Warrell
Capt. Faulkner,	Mr. Cooper	Undertaker,	Mr. M'Donald
Cauſtic,	Mr. Warren	Jailor,	Mr. Mitchell
Dick Daſhall,	Mr. Wignell	Solicitor,	Mr. Morgan
M'Queery,	Mr. Prigmore	Officer,	Mr. Warrell
Landlord,	Mr. Darley	William,	Mr. J. Darley
Shopman,	Mr. J. Warrell		
Julia Faulkner,		Mrs. Merry	
Clementina Allſpice,		Mrs. Francis	
Lady Sorrel,		Mrs. L'Eſtrange	
Fanny,		Mrs. Doctor.	

End of the comedy, a new Pantomime Ballet Dance (Compoſed by Mr. Byrne) called

Dermot & Kathleen.

To which will be added, a Farce, called

Animal Magnetiſm.

College-Hall.

READINGS and RECITATIONS,
Moral, Critical, and Entertaining.

On *TUESDAY EVENING*, February 28,
At 7 o'clock, will be delivered,

FIRST PART
A POEM
On the Preſident's Farewell Addreſs, with a ſketch of the character of his Succeſſor.

SECOND PART

The Fire-Side,	Cotton.
Ode to Truth,	Maſon.
Ode to Adverſity,	Gray.
Ode to Fear,	Collins.

THIRD PART

Clarence's Dream,	Shakeſpeare.
King Lear, Tempeſt Scene,	Shakeſpeare.
Cardinal Wolſey and Cromwell,	Shakeſpeare.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Pouliſon, jun. at the Library; at mr. M'Elwee's looking-glaſs-ſtore, No. 70, S. Fourth-ſtreet; and at Mr. Carey's, Bookſeller, Market-ſtreet—Half a dollar each.

MRS. GRATTAN
Reſpectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City, that the 5th
LADIES' CONCERT
Will be on TUESDAY, the 28th day of February, at the Aſſembly-Room.

ACT I.

Overture,	Pleyel
Scotch Song, by particular deſire	
Concertante, principal Meſſ. Gillingham and Menel,	Viotto
Why do the nations ſleep, Mr. Hill,	Handel

ACT II.

Overture, (with the favorite ANDANTE)	Haydn
O! lovely Peace, Duet by Mrs. Grattan and Mr. Hill,	Handel
Sonnata, by particular deſire,	Clementi
Ah! non ſai, Mrs. Grattan,	Sacchini.

Tickets to be had at Mr. Oellers's Bar.

† The Concert to begin at half paſt ſix; and at half paſt eight, the muſic will attend for the Ball.

February 27 2t

Le Breton,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

Pupil of the celebrated Mr. Dubois, late Dentist to the King and Royal Family of France, member of the College and Academy of Surgeons at Paris,

Keeps a complete assortment of every thing necessary to be used for the

Preservation of the Mouth and Teeth,

Patent Mineral Teeth, and Human & Ivory Teeth; Dentrifice in powder; Opiate; excellent Elixir for sweetening the mouth and preserving the teeth—he also furnishes Brushes and soft Sponges.

*** He lives in Chesnut-street, No. 135, above Fourth street.

November 26. tts

Canal Lottery, No. II.

Scheme of a Lottery, authorized by an act entitled "An act to enable the President and Managers of the Schuylkill and Susquehannah navigation, to raise, by way of Lottery, the sum of Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, for the purpose of completing the works, in their acts of incorporation mentioned."

		Dollars
1	Prize of twenty thousand dollars,	20,000
1	of ten thousand dollars,	10,000
5	of four thousand dollars each, to be paid to the possessors of the five numbers first out of the wheel on the last day's drawing, at which time there shall not be less than 500 numbers undrawn,	20,000
10	of two thousand dollars each,	20,000
20	of one thousand dollars each,	20,000
43	of five hundred dollars each,	21,500
100	of two hundred dollars each,	20,000
100	of one hundred dollars each,	10,000
220	of fifty dollars each,	11,000
29,500	of five dollars each,	147,500
30,000	Tickets at ten dollars each.	300,000

Six dollars for each ticket will only be demanded at the time of sale.

All prizes shall be paid ten days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of the possessor of a fortunate ticket, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Such prizes as are not demanded within 12 months after the Drawing is finished, of which public notice will be given, shall be considered as relinquished for the use of the Canal and applied accordingly.

At a meeting of the President and Managers of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Canal Navigation—and the President and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal,

Resolved, That Joseph Ball, John Steinmetz, Standish Forde, Francis West, James M'Crea, John Miller, junr. and William Montgomery be a committee to arrange and direct the mode of disposing of the tickets; which committee shall deposit the money in Bank, to be carried to the credit of an account to be opened for the Lottery.

At a meeting of the Canal Board, held January 16, '97,

Resolved, That the committee for conducting the Lottery be directed to commence the drawing on the first day of March next.

Extract from the minutes,
Wm. M. Smith, Secretary.

Joseph Ball,
John Steinmetz,
Standish Forde,
Francis West, } Managers.
James M'Crea,
John Miller, jun.
William Montgomery,

Jan. 20. th&s.tf

SWANN'S

Riding School, Horse Academy & Infirmary,
Adjoining the Public Square, Market Street.

T. SWANN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to those gentlemen by whom he has been employed, during his residence in this City, and flatters himself that the success of his efforts, in the numerous, obstinate and dangerous diseases in Horses, in which he has been consulted, together with his moderate charges, will secure their future favors and recommendation.

He now begs leave to inform them and the public at large that his spacious and commodious premises, erected for the purposes above described are open for the reception of pupils of either sex, who wish to be instructed in the Art of Riding, and the right method of governing their horses, so as to ride them with ease, elegance, and safety—their horses will be carefully and expeditiously broke, for every purpose, and made obedient tot he will of the riders; the natural powers which are shut up in them, will be unfolded by art, calling forth uniformity of motion, and giving to that noble animal all those beauties of action which providence has so bountifully bestowed on them.

Also, at his hospital, every disorder to which the horse is liable will be treated according to the rules of art, confirmed by long and repeated experience.

The utility of the above institution has never been questioned, that it has long been wanted in this city, every gentleman's stud will manifest, and T. SWANN as the first establisher of the veterenary art, solicits and relies upon the support of that public (which he is ever anxious in serving) to enable him to bring it to perfection. The idea of a subscription for that purpose has been hinted by several gentleman, who wish to promote the institution—the amount of each subscription to be returned by services in any of the departments he professes, agreeable to the rate of charges stated in his hand bill. Such subscription is now open, and the signatures of many respectable gentlemen already obtained. He therefore informs his friends and such Ladies and gentlemen to whom he has not the honor of being known, that he shall in a few days take the liberty of waiting upon them and soliciting their support and protection.

N. B. Horses are properly prepared for those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to be instructed.

Nov. 5. tth&s.

Will be Sold, by Public Vendue,

On the 9th of March next,

A PLANTATION,

IN Ridley township, Delaware county, state of Pennsylvania, eleven miles from Philadelphia, and one from the great road leading thence to Chester; containing one hundred and twenty-three acres, twenty-three of which are woodland, and eighteen meadow. On the premises there are, a dwelling-house, barn, and other out-houses, in good repair; a good spring of water close to the house, and a fine stream of water runs through the premises; by which part of the meadow is watered, &c.

ALSO,

On the same day, the stock on the said farm; consisting of horses, cows, sheep, hogs, &c. A cart, plough, harrow, and other farming utensils; also a large copper still, with the household and kitchen furniture, among which are beds and bedding, an eight day clock, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

The sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon, where the conditions will be made known, and attendance given on the premises, by *CURTIS LEWIS.*

Ridley, February 13 14—tthf tm9

Particular Teneriffe WINE.

50 Quarter-Casks Particular Teneriffe WINE,
Of a superior Quality,

For sale by *A. MARPLE & IS. W. MORRIS,*
No. 66 Dock-street.

February 2 w&m12t

Wants a Place,

AS WAITER in a gentleman's House, a young man who has lived for a considerable time in some of the first houses in the city, and whose character is sure; or would engage with a single gentleman to attend on him.

Directions left at the New York and Baltimore stage-office, No. 10, south 4th, near Market street, for R. H. will be attended to. February 14 ¶3

PURSUANT to a Resolve of the Board of Trustees of WASHINGTON ACADEMY, in Somerset County, and State of Maryland,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the office of Principal Teacher in the said school is vacant.

A GENTLEMAN qualified to teach the higher Greek and Latin Classics, Geography, and the Mathematics, with such other branches of literature as are usually taught in such schools, would meet with liberal encouragement, and, it is believed, would obtain a very eligible settlement. For the present, the Trustees would be willing to contract with a person capable of taking charge of a Grammar School.

As this Institution is provided with buildings sufficient to accommodate the principal and his family, and from seventy to eighty boys; a library, an excellent philosophical and mathematical apparatus, globes, maps, &c; has respectable funds, and is situated in a plentiful and agreeable part of the country; nothing seems wanting to make it rank among the most useful seminaries in this part of the Union, but a suitable character to preside in it.

Proposals may be addressed to the subscriber, in Princess-Anne, in the neighborhood of the Academy, or to Doctor MARTIN L HAYNIE, No. 83, north Third-street, Philadelphia, or to the Printer hereof.

EZEKIEL HAYNIE.

January 20. Feb. 7. tu&f8w

Davis's Law Book-store

No. 313, HIGH-STREET.

GEORGE DAVIS announces to his professional friends, and the Gentlemen of the Law, generally, through the Union, that his late importation of BOOKS is now arranged, and ready for Sale, from a single volume to an entire library, without any advance upon his former exceeding low prices, which for several years past have in so distinguished a manner recommended them to notice.

Printed Catalogues combining the most extensive collection of the latest English and Irish Editions ever imported into this country, are published, and will be delivered gratis on application.

Orders addressed to G. D. in writing from any distance shall be punctually attended to.

A number of TRUNKS for Sale.

ALSO, TO BE LET,

A convenient LOFT, near Market Street Wharf.

ov.8. tu&f3m

By Authority.

Schuylkill Bridge Lottery.

Sold by WILLIAM BLACKBURN, No. 64, South Second-street.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

For raising Sixty Thousand Dollars, agreeably to an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed during the last session, for building a Stone Bridge over the River Schuylkill, at the Borough of Reading, in the County of Berks.

			Dollars.
1	Prize of	20,000 Dollars	20,000
1	do. of	10,000 do.	10,000
3	do. of	5,000 do.	15,000
4	do. of	2,000 do.	8,000
20	do. of	1,000 do.	20,000
39	do. of	500 do.	19,500
80	do. of	200 do.	16,000
200	do. of	100 do.	20,000
300	do. of	50 do.	15,000
1	do. of	500 do. to be paid the possessor of the first drawn no.	500
5	do. of	3,000 do. to be paid possessors of the five last drawn nos	15,000
9,400	do. of	15 do.	141,000
		10,054 Prizes	300,000
		19,946 Blanks	
30,000		Tickets at Ten Dollars	300,000

All Prizes shall be paid fifteen days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of a possessor of a fortunate ticket, subject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The Drawing will commence as soon as the Tickets are disposed of, or perhaps sooner, of which public notice will be given.

Philip Miller, Peter Kershner, William Witman, Joseph Hiester, James Diemer, Thomas Dundas, James May, John Otto, John Keim, Daniel Graeff, Sebastian Miller, COMMISSIONERS.

Reading, May the 9th, 1796.

Tickets in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, to be had at the above office, where the earliest information of the drawing of the Washington No. 2, and Patterson Lottery's, are received, and check books for examination and registering are kept.

Tickets in the above Lottery to be had at Mr. Sheridan's Race-street, John Hay, North Third-street and Henry Swezey's, German Town.

January 26 tawtf

Lancaster, Harrisburgh, Carlisle, Shippensburg and Sunbury

STAGES.

The public are requested to take notice, that the partnership which has for some time subsisted between Mathias Slough of Lancaster, and William Geer, is now dissolved; but, not as M. Slough insinuates to the public without just cause; as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December last. a recital of which is not now deemed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be more circumstantially informed of the merits of this business, by applying to W. Geer may have the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly justifiable in attaching himself to any other person in the prosecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippensburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous support the public were pleased to confer on the first effort in this business, William Geer, in conjunction with Messrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public can possibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horses, and every appurtenance to render the passage safe and commodious, inform those who wish to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their seats at George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Shippensburg. The fare as hitherto established.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will start every Wednesday from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thursday, and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburg every Saturday, so that passengers destined for Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the westward; and from the house of MR. Samuel Elder in Harrisburg every Wednesday morning, on the same evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippensburg, and returns from thence on every Thursday: performing the same routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

20 Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the Subscriber, living in St. George's hundred, Newcastle county, (near to Port Penn) state of Delaware, a NEGRO MAN named *JACOB,* born in this state. He is a short, well-made fellow, about 5 feet 4 inches high; and had on when he went away, an olive-colored coattee, of home-made cloth, lined with white flannel all through, and white metal buttons; an old under-jacket of white-colored cloth, the skirts of which he cut off, to make it into a round one; his breeches are of a dark grey cloth, very old, and patched in a number of places; white, very coarse, yarn stockings; one pair of coarse shoes, much worn; and a pair of half-worn, black-grained shoes, bound round with black silk ferreting, and lined under the buckle with white linen: also a half-worn fur hat, very high in the crown, which tapers off in form of a sugar-loaf, very narrow in the brim and is bound with black silk ferreting. He also took with him a long blue coat, lined all through with blue shalloon of the same colour; copper, shelled buttons with three of the same sort on each cuff; a yellow-colored, elastic, old surtout coat. Said Jacob is remarkably fond of playing on the violin, and took one with him; the cake of which is of home-made, lead colored cloth, bound with red ferreting. Whoever apprehends said Runaway, and lodges him in any of the goals in this state, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above Reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

THOMAS FARMER.

N. B. Said Jacob has formerly lived with Messr. James Eves and Thomas Robinson. February 22 w&f4t

For Sale,

By George Deschamps, No. 91,
NORTH SIXTH-STREET,

Nova-Scotia Prime Salmon, in barrels and half barrels
Ditto Herring and Mackarel.
Smoaked Herring in barrels and kegs
Ditto Salmon, by the dozen or single one
Dry Codfish, from one to fifty kentals
Fine and coarse Salt
Nova-Scotia and French Plaster of Paris, in the stone and ground, for manure and stucco-work

December 1 tth&f

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to ascertain, whether a certain EDWARD NEVILL, by trade a Stone-Cutter, or Brick-Layer, who quitted Ireland in 1783, or 1784, and came into this Country, ('tis supposed to Philadelphia) about four years since, be living or dead. As this intelligence is of the highest importance, it will be thankfully received, by GEO. DAVIS,

No. 313, High-street

December 31. w&f 2m

For Sale,

By the Subscribers—In PENN-STREET,

65 Pipes Excellent Madeira Wine,

Imported by the Eagle.

WILLINGS & FRANCIS.

Nov. 30 w&f

City of Washington.

SCHEME of the Lottery, No. II, for the improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house,	20,000 dollars, & cash 30,000, are			50,000
1	ditto	15,000 & cash 25,000		40,000
1	ditto	15,000 & cash 15,000		30,000
1	ditto	10,000 & cash 10,000		20,000
1	ditto	5,000 & cash 5,000		10,000
1	ditto	5,000 & cash 5,000		10,000
1	cash prize of			10,000
2	do.	5,000 each, are		10,000
10	do.	1,000		10,000
20	do.	500		10,000
100	do.	100		10,000
200	do.	50		10,000
400	do.	25		10,000
1,000	do.	20		20,000
15,000	do.	10		150,000
16,739	Prizes.			
33,261	Blanks.			
50,000	Tickets, at Eight Dollars,			400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these prawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c.—and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

*** Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells Cooper's Ferry. eo

The Subscriber

INFORMS the Public, that he manufactures and has on hand for sale, a very general assortment

Saddles, Bridles, Harness and Trunks,

As usual, also, FIRE BUCKETS of an excellent quality all which he will dispose of on moderate terms at No. 88 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM JONES.

February 17 fm&w3w

Lottery and Broker's Office,

No. 64, South SECOND STREET.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, for sale—a Check Book for examination—and prizes paid in the late lottery.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, for the City of Washington, No. 2, and Patteson Lotteries, both of which are now drawing—information where tickets are to be had, and prizes exchanged for undrawn tickets. A complete list of all the prizes in the late New-Port Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery, for examination.

The subscriber solicits the application of the public and his friends, who wish to purchase or sell Bank Stock, Certificates, Bills of Exchange or Notes, Houses, Lands, &c. or to obtain money on deposit of property.

*** Also Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery for sale at Ten Dollers each, which will be drawn early in the Spring.

Wm. Blackburn.

Philadelphia, January 26, 1797. mth

FOR SALE,

At WHITESIDES's TEA-Warehouse,
No. 99, North Second Street.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Dec. 9. } Fresh Teas. { Hyson Skin. Souchong, Bohea

3taw3m.

EPHRAIM CLARK,

CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,

HATH just received by the Fame, from London, and Alexander Hamilton, from Liverpool, a large supply of

Gold, Gilt, and Silver Watches;

Capt and Jewel'd, capt and seconds ditto; spring Clocks, clock movements, eight day and 30 hour brass, forged-work, and slit pinions; clock and watch springs; clock bells and chime ditto; gold, gilt and silver pendants: as well as other tools, files and materials, too tedious to mention.

Ladies' Steel & Gilt Chains,

With or without hooks; seals, keys and trinkets.

February 17 tth&f tf

To the Benevolent.

THE Subscriber having rented that well known tavern house, on Silver Springs, Cumberland county, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Fort Pitt, which he had completely furnished for the accommodation of travellers, but which unfortunately, by accident caught fire about 12 o'clock in the morning, the 3d of November last, and in the space of one hour was totally consumed with all the furniture, wearing apparel, stores of liquors, &c. to a very large amount, attended with the melancholy loss of a daughter about twelve years of age, who only survived a few hours after the fire; his wife also disabled; and others of his family much hurt; he is now reduced to an unhappy and destitute situation—he therefore begs leave to solicit some relief from a generous public. The following gentlemen are pleased to undertake the trouble to solicit and receive subscriptions for his benefit: viz. Samuel Richardet, Merchants' Coffee-House; James Thompson, Indian Queen; George Irwin, Cross Keys, in Fourth-street, and John Dunwoody, Spread Eagle, High-street. DAVID BRIGGS.

Philadelphia, February 14 tth&stm3

†‡† The other Printers are requested to publish the above.

PROPOSALS,

For carrying the Mails of the UNITED STATES,

On the following Post Roads, will be received until the first day of March next inclusive:

1. From Charleston, S. C. by Jacksonboro' and Coosahatchy, to Savannah, twice a week. Receive the Mail at Charleston every Tuesday and Friday by 6, P. M. and deliver it at Savannah the next Friday and Monday, by 8 A. M. *Returning,* receive the Mail at Savannah every Saturday, by 6, P. M. and Wednesday by 6, A. M. and deliver it at Charleston the next Tuesday and Friday by noon.

Proposals for this route will be received by the post-master at Savannah.

2. From Coosahatchy to Beaufort once a week—

Receive the mail at Coosahatchy every Thursday by 6, P. M. and deliver it at Beaufort by noon on Friday. *Returning,* leave Beaufort every Friday by 3, P. M. and arrive at Coosahatchy on Saturday by 8, A. M.

Proposals for carrying the mail on this route will be received by the post-master at Beaufort.

Note 1. The Post-master General may alter the times for the arrival and departure of the mails at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expence that may be occasioned thereby.

Note 2. For every hours delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed by contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar, and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

Note 3. Should any person making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state the alteration desired and the price he will carry the mail for with and without such alteration.

Note 4. The contracts are to be in operation on the first day of April next and to continue until the 30th of September in the year 1800.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
Post Master General.

General Post Office,
Philadelphia, Jan. 13, 1797.
Jan. 16. 2aw6w.

This Day is Published,

BY Messr. Dobson, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Booksellers, price One Dollar and twenty-five cents, elegantly printed on wove paper, and hot-pressed, by John Thompson,

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF
The CONSTITUTIONS of the several States,

With each other, and with that of the United States exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Constitution, and classing together their most important provisions, under the several heads of administration; with Notes and Observations. By WILLIAM SMITH, of South-Carolina, L. L. D. and member of the Congress of the United States. Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar. February 6 mwf

FOR SALE,

A very Valuable Estate,

CALLED *TWITTENHAM,* situate in the township of Upper Derby, and county of Delaware, 7 1-2 miles from Philadelphia, and half a mile from the new Western road containing 230 acres of excellent land, 45 of which are good watered meadow, 90 of prime woodland, and the rest arable of the first quality. There are on the premises a good two story brick house, with 4 rooms on a floor, and cellars under the whole, with a pump-well of excellent water in front; a large frame barn, stables and other convenient buildings; a smoke-house and stone spring-house; two good apple orchards, and one of peaches. The fields are all in clover, except those immediately under tillage, and are so laid out as to have the advantage of water in each of them, which renders it peculiarly convenient for grazing.

The situation is pleasant and healthy, and from the high cultivation of the land, the good neighbourhood, and the vicinity to the city, it is very suitable for a gentleman's country seat.

The foregoing is part of the estate of Jacob Harman, deceased, and offered for sale by

Mordecai Lewis,
Surviving Executor

Oct. 31. taw

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the Estate of the late DAVID KENNEDY Esquire, either by note, bill, bond, book account, or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, without delay, and all persons having any just demands against said Estate, are desired to exhibit the same for adjustment.

ANN KENNEDY } Adm'x.
FRANCIS JOHNSTON } Adm'r.

Philadelphia, February 8 w8w

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO,
—No. 119—
CHESNUT-STREET.